



Georgia

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday
March 2,
2022

COMMITTEE DAY REPORT

House Budget & Research Office
(404) 656-5050

- The House will reconvene for its 23rd Legislative Day on Thursday, March 3 at 10:00 a.m.
- The Rules Committee will meet at 9:00 a.m.
- 12 bills / resolutions are expected to be debated on the floor.

Committee Actions

Bills passing committees are reported to the Clerk's Office and are placed on the General Calendar.

Defense & Veterans Affairs Committee

HB 1343 Military; requirement of adjutant general to publish personal information of commissioned officers of the organized militia; eliminate

Bill Summary: House Bill 1343 removes the requirement to include a roster of all commissioned officers in the governor's annual report.

Authored By: Rep. Heath Clark (147th)
House Committee: Defense & Veterans Affairs

Committee Action: 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

HB 1344 Public officers and employees; updated language regarding spouses of armed forces service members; provide

Bill Summary: House Bill 1344 updates language related to employment discrimination of military spouses by replacing "wife" with "spouse."

Authored By: Rep. Heath Clark (147th)
House Committee: Defense & Veterans Affairs

Committee Action: 03-02-2022 Do Pass

Governmental Affairs Committee

HB 1381 Local government; water and sewer authority board members to complete yearly continuing training courses; require

Bill Summary: House Bill 1381 requires members of local water or sewer authorities to complete training courses on water, sewer, or environmental quality programs. The required training will serve as a prerequisite for the authority to receive specified funding.

Authored By: Rep. Ron Stephens (164th)
House Committee: Governmental Affairs

Committee Action: 03-02-2022 Do Pass

HB 1382 Local government; require directors to do yearly continuing education

Bill Summary: House Bill 1382 requires specified directors or members of development authority to complete continuing training on development and redevelopment programs each year. The required training will serve as a prerequisite for the authority to receive specified funding.

Authored By: Rep. Ron Stephens (164th)
House Governmental Affairs
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass
Action:

HB 1385 Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office; revise annexation reporting requirements

Bill Summary: House Bill 1385 requires municipalities to notify the Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office of the General Assembly when annexing property, enlarging municipal corporation limits, and annexing unincorporated islands.

Authored By: Rep. Victor Anderson (10th)
House Governmental Affairs
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee
Action: Substitute

HB 1405 The Zoning Procedures Law; revise

Bill Summary: House Bill 1405 revises the 'Zoning Procedures Law' to establish procedures and notice requirements for specified zoning hearings before quasi-judicial officers, boards, or agencies. The bill requires local governments to provide hearings when a zoning decision is granted or denied.

Authored By: Rep. Shea Roberts (52nd)
House Governmental Affairs
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee
Action: Substitute

HB 1406 Zoning; changes to ordinances that revise single-family residential classifications; provide additional notice and hearing provisions

Bill Summary: House Bill 1406 provides guidelines and requirements for zoning decision hearings for zoning decisions related to revising zoning classifications from single-family residential uses to multifamily residential uses.

Authored By: Rep. Chuck Martin (49th)
House Governmental Affairs
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee
Action: Substitute

SB 346 Department of Administrative Services; companies owned or operated by China to bid on or submit a proposal for a state contract; prohibit

Bill Summary: Senate Bill 346 requires a company that submits a bid or a contract proposal to certify that the company is not a Chinese government-affiliated entity or owned or operated by the government of China. A company's false certification will result in civil liability, termination of contract, and ineligibility for future contracts.

Authored By: Sen. Jeff Mullis (53rd)
House Governmental Affairs
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee
Action: Substitute

Health & Human Services Committee

HB 1013 Mental Health Parity Act; enact

Bill Summary: Part I: 'Georgia Mental Health Parity Act'

House Bill 1013 requires that all health care insurance plans provide coverage for mental health treatment or substance use disorders in any managed care plan offered and must do so in accordance with the federal 'Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008.' Health care entities must also provide an annual comparative analysis report to the insurance commissioner, which will be available on the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Safety Fire's (OCI) website. The commissioner is to ensure compliance with mental health parity requirements among health care entities and establish a process for addressing complaints about mental health parity violations. A mental health parity officer is appointed by the commissioner. The commissioner will make reasonable efforts to provide culturally and linguistically sensitive materials for consumers through the complaint process.

The bill revises the definition of "department" to reference OCI rather than the Department of Community Health (DCH) in the existing Act. Further, this bill creates a new definition for "generally accepted standards of mental health or substance use disorder care" and defines it as standards of care and clinical practice recognized by certain specialty health care providers, including psychiatry, psychology, clinical sociology, addiction medicine and counseling, and behavioral health treatment. Additionally, the definition specifies valid, evidence-based sources of accepted standards of mental health or substance use disorder care. The definition of "medical necessity," "medically-necessary care," or "medically necessary and appropriate" is also revised to include behavioral health services that screen, prevent, diagnose, manage, or treat an illness.

HB 1013 requires that all state health care entities provide coverage for mental health and substance use disorders to the same degree as the treatment for a physical illness, and coverage extends to a spouse and dependent(s) covered under a plan. Health care entities must provide annual comparative analysis reports to the DCH commissioner, which will be available on the department's website. The DCH commissioner is to perform parity-compliance reviews of state health care entities on an annual basis, which will be posted on the department's website, as well as establish a process for addressing complaints about mental health parity violations.

The DCH and OCI commissioners are required to make reasonable efforts to provide culturally and linguistically sensitive materials to consumers through the complaint process.

Care management organizations (CMOs) are required to maintain a minimum 85 percent medical loss ratio (MLR) or a higher minimum established in a contract between DCH and CMOs. If the minimum ratio is not met, the CMO must provide a remittance of the amount determined by DCH. DCH will post on its website the aggregate MLR for all CMOs, the MLR for each CMO, and required remittances.

Part II: Workforce and System Development

The bill authorizes service cancelable educational loans for Georgia residents enrolled in educational training for pediatrics, family medicine, psychiatry, pediatrics, mental health, substance use, clinical nurse specialist in mental health, or other clinicians or specialists recommended by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD). Loans are conditional on the student agreeing to practice as a professional within an approved geographical area of the state.

The Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce is required to create a Behavioral Health Care Workforce Data Base to collect and analyze surveys for behavioral healthcare professional applicants and licensees. Licensing boards will require these surveys to be completed by professionals upon licensure, and the surveys must include the professional's demographics, practice status, education and training, specialties, average hours worked per week, percent of practice engaged in direct care, retirement plan if retiring in the next five years, child and adolescent specialized training, information

on accepting new patients, and types of accepted insurance including Medicaid and Medicare.

Part III: Assisted Outpatient Treatment

HB 1013 creates a three-year assisted outpatient treatment grant program to establish the efficacy of the assisted outpatient treatment model in Georgia.

The bill defines "assisted outpatient treatment" as involuntary outpatient care provided by a community service board or a private provider in collaboration with other community partners in order to: identify current residents who qualify as outpatients; establish procedures that lead to a petition being filed in the appropriate probate court when an individual is believed to be an outpatient; provide evidence-based treatment and case management under an individualized plan; safeguard the due process rights of those alleged to require and those civilly committed to involuntary outpatient care; establish communication between the court and providers; continually evaluate each care plan and respond to non-compliance; partner with law enforcement agencies to provide an alternative to the arrest, incarceration, and prosecution of individuals who may qualify as outpatients; and maintain a patient's connection to treatment services upon transition to voluntary outpatient care.

The DBHDD will establish a grant program for the implementation of assisted outpatient treatment and provide three years of funding, technical support, and oversight to five grantees. The grantees must be a collaboration between community service boards or private providers, probate courts or other courts with jurisdiction, and sheriffs' offices. The bill outlines the process for the application and award of the grants. An assisted outpatient treatment unit is created within DBHDD to supervise, coordinate, and support grantees. The assisted outpatient treatment unit is also tasked with establishing a statewide repository of information on individuals with behavioral health issues who: have had high services utilization, involuntary or assisted outpatient treatment orders, or guardianships; are currently incarcerated or have had multiple incarcerations; or have had multiple long-term hospitalizations, behavioral health emergency services, or encounters with law enforcement. The DBHDD is also required to establish an 11-member Assisted Outpatient Treatment Advisory Council to consult and provide advice, feedback, and recommendations to the department.

HB 1013 requires the department to contract with a third-party organization prior to awarding the grants in order to evaluate the program and its effectiveness. The grantees must provide the required information to the third-party organization, and the department must contractually require the third-party organization to produce a report and send it to the governor and the chairpersons of the respective House and Senate committees by December 31, 2025.

The definition of "inpatient" is amended by removing "imminent" in relation to the risk of harm an individual poses to themselves or others and replacing "imminently" with "a reasonable expectation that" a life-endangering crisis or a significant psychiatric deterioration will occur in the near future, is reasonably likely to improve from inpatient treatment, will not benefit from alternatives, and declines voluntary inpatient treatment.

Current statute states that when a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that an individual is mentally ill and requiring involuntary treatment, the officer is able to take that person to a physician or emergency-receiving facility for an examination. HB 1013 states that the officer does not need to formally charge an individual with committing a crime before taking them to the provider and adds mobile crisis teams to this clause. The law enforcement agency and mobile crisis team are responsible for ensuring the person's initial safety and security during the emergency examination. The emergency-receiving facility is required to coordinate subsequent transportation relating to the emergency treatment with law enforcement or an ambulance or non-emergency transport provider.

Part IV: Mental Health Courts and Corrections

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council will create a grant program to fund accountability courts serving the mental health and co-occurring substance use disorder population to implement gender-specific trauma treatment and an employee to issue technical assistance to the courts. Funds can also be used for emergency transportation costs associated with emergency receiving, evaluation, and

treatment.

HB 1013 adds to the list of authorized expenditures of the County Drug Abuse Treatment and Education Fund to include drug abuse treatment and education programs relating to controlled substances, alcohol, and marijuana for adults and children. Additionally, the fund can be used by a mental health court division that serves those with co-occurring substance use disorders.

The bill expands the powers and duties of the Office of Health Strategy and Coordination (OHSC) to: partner with the Department of Corrections and Department of Juvenile Justice to evaluate mental health wraparound services to meet client needs in the state reentry plan; partner with the Department of Community Supervision to evaluate the ability to share mental health data between agencies in order to facilitate tracking and treating people under community supervision who receive community-based mental health services; coordinate mental health policy across state agencies; develop and implement a solution to ensure appropriate health care services and supports; oversee coordination of behavioral health services for children, adolescents, and adults by monitoring plans to expand access to children's behavioral health services across the state. OHSC is also required to conduct a survey or study on emergency psychiatric transportation to identify the transportation methods used across the state. The DBHDD commissioner is to provide a publicly available annual report to support this effort, and periodically identify nationally available clearinghouses of related research and best practices for schools and practitioners. The OHSC is to partner with community service boards to ensure that behavioral health services are being made available, establish an advisory committee, and examine ways to increase certified peer specialists in rural and other underserved or unserved communities.

HB 1013 creates a task force to coordinate activities and assist local communities in keeping patients with severe mental illness out of jails and detention facilities. The task force is appointed by the governor and comprised of state and local officials, experts, and stakeholders. The DBHDD is to create a statewide technical assistance center, which serves as a clearinghouse to share information across counties and provides planning and implementation grants, when funding is available, to local authorities to support the implementation of the initiatives. The task force will submit an annual report with recommendations to the governor, General Assembly, OHSC, and Behavioral Reform and Innovation Commission.

A network of local co-response teams is to be implemented to increase access to pre-arrest diversion and connect those that come into contact with law enforcement with community-based services. Teams must consist of at least one peace officer and one trained behavioral health professional who respond to emergency calls for interactions involving a person in a behavioral health crisis. A minimum of three to five teams are to be implemented in geographically-diverse areas. Additional teams will be developed depending on the success of the initial teams after one year. The co-response teams are required to undergo cultural sensitivity training and use culturally and linguistically capable personnel or materials for interactions as appropriate and practicable.

The Mental Health Courts and Corrections Subcommittee of the Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission is authorized to submit recommendations to DBHDD regarding the development and future expansion of the program and continue exploring community supervision strategies. The Mental Health Courts and Corrections Subcommittee of the Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission is also tasked with continuing to explore community supervision strategies for individuals with mental illnesses.

HB 1013 adds the following persons to the Behavioral Health Coordinating Council: the commissioner of the Department of Early Care and Learning; the commissioner of the Technical College System of Georgia; a behavioral-health expert employed by the University System of Georgia and designated by the chancellor of the university system; the state's child advocate; an expert on infant and early-childhood mental health appointed by the governor; an expert on child and adolescent health appointed by the governor; and a pediatrician appointed by the governor.

Part V: Child and Adolescent Behavioral Health

DBHDD is to provide the following annual reports to OHSC: complaints made by individuals receiving behavioral health services; status of housing placements and needs; programs designed to serve disabled infants, children, and youth; and performance and fiscal status of each community service board.

HB 1013 clarifies that community service boards provide mental health, developmental disabilities, and addictive diseases services to both adults and children.

A task force within DCH is established to assess various items, including postpartum Medicaid coverage extension, Medicaid billing codes for behavioral health services for young children, and mental and behavioral health care support for children in foster care, adoption, and juvenile justice populations. The task force will also evaluate best practices for community behavioral health service reimbursements.

The bill adds a deadline of October 1, 2024, for the creation of a statewide system for sharing data between various state agencies for the purposes of the care and protection of children.

The Multi-Agency Treatment for Children (MATCH) team is established within the Department of Human Services and is composed of members from the following agencies: the Division of Family and Children Services; the Department of Juvenile Justice; the Department of Early Care and Learning; the Department of Public Health; the Department of Community Health; the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities; the Department of Education; the Office of the Child Advocate; and the Department of Corrections. The MATCH team facilitates cross-agency collaboration to explore resources and solutions for the treatment needs of children.

Part VI: Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission

HB 1013 requires DCH to study and submit a report by December 31, 2022, for its insurance programs (Medicaid, PeachCare for Kids, and the State Health Benefit Plan) that compares reimbursement rates for mental health services to other states; reviews reimbursing providers of mental health care services; allows for same-day reimbursement for patients seeking more than one provider in a day; and provides an accurate accounting of mental health fund distribution across state agencies.

The bill requires the Georgia Data Analytic Center's administrator to prepare an annual unified report of suspected mental health parity violations with data received from the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Safety Fire and the Department of Community Health.

The bill also requires DCH to provide Medicaid coverage for any prescription prescribed to an adult by a licensed practitioner that is medically necessary for the treatment of schizophrenia and schizotypal or other delusion disorders if certain criteria are met.

The abolishment date of the Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission is extended from June 30, 2023, to June 30, 2025.

Authored By: Rep. David Ralston (7th)
House Health & Human Services
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee
Action: Substitute

SB 256 County Boards of Health; comprehensive reorganization; provide

Bill Summary: Senate Bill 256 requires proper identification for any in-person and online purchase of dextromethorphan. The bill also requires any trade association representing manufacturers of over-the-counter finished drug products containing dextromethorphan to provide a list of such products marketed by members to any requesting retail business.

Authored By: Sen. Dean Burke (11th)
House Health & Human Services
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee
Action: Substitute

Higher Education Committee

HB 1043 Georgia Endowment for Teaching Professionals; create

Bill Summary: House Bill 1043 amends Chapter 12 of Title 50 of the O.C.G.A. to create the Georgia Endowment for Teaching Professionals. HB 1043 allows for public-private partnerships within the Technical College System of Georgia by supporting postsecondary teaching professionals in high-demand courses, subjects, and disciplines. The goal of the endowment is to support education efforts of the Georgia Department of Economic Development and improve public postsecondary education in Georgia. The endowment is a private entity under and in accordance with Georgia law, and shall take all necessary steps to become a Section 501(c)(3) entity under the Internal Revenue Code.

The Georgia Endowment for Teaching Professionals is governed by an 11-member board of trustees and an advisory committee that operates and manages the endowment. No funds are expended until contributions from private donors aggregate to \$50,000 and funding and grants from public sources aggregate to \$50,000. If this minimum is not met by December 31, 2024, the endowment is to be discontinued effective July 1, 2025.

Authored By: Rep. Rick Jasperse (11th)
House Committee: Higher Education

Committee Action: 03-02-2022 Do Pass

HB 1319 Georgia Student Finance Authority; provide for Georgia LEO Scholarship grant

Bill Summary: House Bill 1319 creates the Georgia Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Service Cancelable Loan to provide a \$2,000 per year loan for eligible Georgia peace officers to pursue an associate or bachelor's degree in criminal justice or related social science field. Eligible recipients must be actively employed as a peace officer in a state or local government agency. Recipients are eligible to receive up to \$8,000 in awards and may have the loan forgiven at a rate of one year of service for each year of study for which a loan was made.

HB 1319 creates a loan forgiveness program for medical examiners employed by the GBI as the next step in creating a compensation package to attract and retain talent in a nationally competitive environment. The bill authorizes the Georgia Student Finance Authority to provide for the repayment of loans of medical examiners employed full time by the GBI in the amount of \$20,000 per year of service, not to exceed \$120,000.

Authored By: Rep. William Werkheiser (157th)
House Committee: Higher Education

Committee Action: 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Industry and Labor Committee

HB 849 Domestic relations; add human resources personnel and supervisory personnel in a workplace that employs minors as mandatory reporters for child abuse

Bill Summary: House Bill 849 adds human resources personnel to the list of persons who are required to report child abuse under O.C.G.A. 19-7-5. "Human resources personnel" is defined as applying to businesses with five or more employees and which employs minors.

Authored By: Rep. Michael Smith (41st)
House Committee: Industry and Labor

Committee Action: 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

HB 1331 State Employment Service and the Employment Security Administration Fund; change certain provisions

Bill Summary: House Bill 1331 revises references to make the governor's designee the administrator of the State Employment Service program, the person responsible for fulfilling state duties under the federal 'Wagner-Peyser Act,' and the designee to the U.S. Department of Labor for purposes of the federal 'Wagner-Peyser Act.' Money in the Employment Security Administration Fund will be available to the governor's designee, and any transfer from the fund by the commissioner of Labor will be made at the discretion of the governor's designee.

Authorized By: Rep. Steven Meeks (178th)
House Industry and Labor
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass
Action:

HB 1409 Labor and industrial relations; workers' compensation benefits; change certain provisions

Bill Summary: House Bill 1409 increases the maximum amount of benefits that an employee can receive under workers' compensation for temporary total disability to \$725 per week, and the maximum amount of benefits for temporary partial disability is increased to \$483 per week. The maximum total compensation for the surviving spouse of an employee who died from injury is increased to \$290,000.

Authorized By: Rep. William Werkheiser (157th)
House Industry and Labor
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee
Action: Substitute

SB 331 "Protecting Georgia Businesses and Workers Act"; enact

Bill Summary: Senate Bill 331 prohibits local jurisdictions from enforcing any rule or ordinance that regulates the hours, or scheduling, that a private employer is required to provide to employees or that regulates employee output during work hours.

Authorized By: Sen. John Albers (56th)
House Industry and Labor
Committee:

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass
Action:

Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee**HB 1430 Crisp County; Board of Education; reconstitute**

Bill Summary: House Bill 1430 reconstitutes the Crisp County Board of Education.

Authorized By: Rep. Noel Williams (148th)
House Intragovernmental Coordination -
Committee: Local

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass
Action:

HB 1465 Mitchell County; Board of Education; change education districts

Bill Summary: House Bill 1465 changes the Mitchell County Board of Education's districts.

Authorized By: Rep. Joe Campbell (171st)
House Intragovernmental Coordination -
Committee: Local

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass
Action:

HB 1471 Stephens County; Board of Education; revise districts

Bill Summary: House Bill 1471 revises the districts for the election of members of the Stephens County Board of Education.

Authorized By: Rep. Chris Erwin (28th)
House Intragovernmental Coordination -
Committee: Local

Committee 03-02-2022 Do Pass
Action:

Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

HB 906 Motor vehicles; civil forfeiture of any off-road vehicle operated while driving recklessly or fleeing police; authorize

Bill Summary: House Bill 906 amends the 'Off-Road Vehicle Act of 1975' to make off-road vehicles used during the commission of certain crimes subject to civil forfeiture. This additional penalty applies when a person is arrested, charged, and convicted of the crime of aggressive driving under O.C.G.A. 40-6-397; the crime of fleeing from, or attempting to elude, a law enforcement officer under O.C.G.A. 40-6-395; or the crime of impersonating a law enforcement officer under O.C.G.A. 40-6-395.

Authorized By: Rep. Randy Nix (69th)

House Committee: Judiciary Non-Civil

Committee Action:

03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Legislative & Congressional Reapportionment Committee

SB 472 Public Service Commission; description of the election districts for members; change

Bill Summary: Senate Bill 472 changes the description of the election districts for members of the Public Service Commission.

Authorized By: Sen. John Kennedy (18th)

House Committee: Legislative & Congressional Reapportionment

Committee Action:

03-02-2022 Do Pass

Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee

HB 830 Courts; limiting sheriffs to one additional salary for serving as the sheriff of multiple courts; repeal provisions

Bill Summary: House Bill 830 removes the provision that a sheriff be paid in only one court and allows for a sheriff to be compensated for each court in which he or she serves.

Authorized By: Rep. Chris Erwin (28th)

House Committee: Public Safety & Homeland Security

Committee Action:

03-02-2022 Do Pass

HB 1358 Chairman John Meadows Act; enact

Bill Summary: House Bill 1358 repeals the requirement for a weapons carry license for those who are not otherwise ineligible to possess and carry a firearm.

Authorized By: Rep. Mandi Ballinger (23rd)

House Committee: Public Safety & Homeland Security

Committee Action:

03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

HB 1378 Crimes and offenses; remove places of worship from unauthorized locations a weapon or long gun may be carried

Bill Summary: House Bill 1378 removes places of worship from unauthorized locations a weapon or long gun may be carried and allows the judge of the probate court to implement online application processes for weapons carry licenses and renewal licenses. The probate court is also authorized to accept a weapons carry license application by first-class mail.

The bill prohibits the creation of a database of applicants for a weapons carry license. With the disposition of personal property, unclaimed firearms may be sold to any person, but the transfer must

be to a licensed dealer specified by the winning bidder. The local agency must dispose of all unclaimed firearms at least once every 12 months, and should they fail to do so, a person interested in acquiring any of those firearms may bring action to compel the disposition. Any person who wins the action is entitled to their costs.

The legislation amends Code to provide for prohibited actions by government official or employee during a declared state of emergency; to provide limits upon the emergency powers of the governor; and to provide for civil remedy.

Authored By: Rep. Rick Jasperse (11th)
House Committee: Public Safety & Homeland Security
Committee Action: 03-02-2022 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

HB 1455 Georgia Ports Authority; provide for powers of authority

Bill Summary: House Bill 1455 expands the arrest authority for the officers of the Georgia Ports Authority (GPA) in certain circumstances. Ports officers are given the ability to investigate motor vehicle accidents that occurred on any property under jurisdiction of GPA and on public or private property within one mile thereof. The same one-mile radius is given to the arrest authority of an officer who is arresting for state law violations.

Authored By: Rep. Bill Hitchens (161st)
House Committee: Public Safety & Homeland Security
Committee Action: 03-02-2022 Do Pass

Committee Meeting Schedule

This meeting schedule is up to date at the time of this report, but meeting dates and times are subject to change. To keep up with the latest schedule, please visit www.house.ga.gov and click on [Meetings Calendar](#).

Thursday - March 3, 2022

8:00 AM	Judiciary Non-Civil Smith Subcommittee	132 CAP HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
8:00 AM	Compensation Resolution AD HOC Committee	341 CAP HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
8:30 AM	WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE	406 CLOB HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
9:00 AM	RULES COMMITTEE	341 CAP	VIDEO	Agenda
10:00 AM	FLOOR SESSION (LD 23)	House Chamber	VIDEO	
1:00 PM	EDUCATION COMMITTEE	606 CLOB HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
1:30 PM	JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE	403 CAP HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
2:00 PM	TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE	506 CLOB HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
2:00 PM	JUDICIARY COMMITTEE	132 CAP HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
2:00 PM	INSURANCE COMMITTEE	341 CAP HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
2:00 PM	HUMAN RELATIONS & AGING COMMITTEE	606 CLOB	VIDEO	Agenda
3:00 PM	Special Committee on Access to Quality Health	403 CAP HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
3:00 PM	Ways & Means Income Tax Subcommittee	341 CAP HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
3:00 PM	Energy Utilities, & Telecommunications EV Charging Subcommittee	406 CLOB HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda
3:00 PM	CANCELED Special Committee on Election Integrity	606 CLOB HYBRID	VIDEO	Agenda